

If anyone has "eschewed anything from Rafinesque" it is the author of a recent monograph who has ignored all but 4 (scarcely 4 per cent) of Rafinesque's published names in the genus—these all reduced by the admirer of that "prophet" to synonymy.

(*To be continued*)

LILIUM SUPERBUM AND OTHER ISOLATED SPECIES IN DURHAM, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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AN intensive program of botanizing in the immediate vicinity of the University of New Hampshire, in part compelled by the recent restrictions on "pleasure" driving, has yielded results of some interest. It shows, for example, that the area around Great Bay and within a few miles of York County, Maine, may be expected on further botanizing, to yield some of the well known and considerably publicized varieties of that area as well as a group of quite unique isolated species of its own. Recent discoveries in the vicinity of tidewater Durham are here reported as significant range extensions.

One morning in late July, 1942, at Jackson's Landing on the northern shore of the Oyster river and within a mile of the campus of the University of New Hampshire, I had been pointing out to my class some of the interesting features of salt marshes. My eye suddenly was attracted to what appeared to be premature autumn leaves—a splash of red in a thicket about 200 feet away at the upper edge of the marsh. The "autumn leaves" proved to be a gorgeous clump (more than a dozen stems) of *Lilium superbum*, here from seventy to a hundred miles north of the stations in Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable counties in Massachusetts, where this species seems to be thoroughly indigenous.

The type of situation—margin of a salt marsh¹ backed by a thicket and remote from a habitation—suggests that the plant is native in Durham. Certainly, no one planted the lily there to

¹ The specimen at the Gray Herbarium from West Dennis, *Fernald and Long* no 16575, was collected at the edge of a salt marsh. However, of its habitat-preference, Professor Fernald, in a letter to me of August 26, 1943, writes. "Although the species wanders into brackish meadows it is most often in acid peat . . ."

“blush unseen”. On the other hand, were the lily shown to be an escape into this setting, the record would seemingly lose little of its significance. At least one published record shows the lily to be, probably, not native, but to have persisted and become naturalized in northern Massachusetts. E. J. Palmer thus includes *Lilium superbum* in “The Spontaneous Flora of the Arnold Arboretum”.¹ Of this occurrence, Palmer² describes the plant as “locally abundant in low meadow, near Administration Building and occasionally found in other parts of the Arboretum. It is said to have been planted in the meadow and perhaps is entirely introduced.”

Additional support for my contention that the Durham lily is thoroughly native is supplied by the isolated occurrences of several other rare species in the area about Great Bay. For example, at Adams Point, which projects into Great Bay in the southern part of Durham township, I was fortunate enough in September, 1938, to discover a colony of *Iva frutescens* var. *oraria*. This is the first reported colony in the United States from north of Massachusetts. A. E. Roland³ has, however, reported this species from Hortonville, King's County, Nova Scotia. Further search nearby disclosed *Ceanothus americanus* growing in a heavy clay soil and *Cornus florida* flourishing on cliffs of quartzite. Both species are decidedly spotty in distribution here, many miles from any other known stations, though in both cases colonies are known farther to the north. Specimens of *Ceanothus americanus* in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club show that the nearest known colonies are in the Merrimack Valley of New Hampshire and Waterford, Oxford County, Maine. The latter specimen was collected by F. Hyland, no. 1263; the easternmost collections are from the Penobscot River Valley, clay terraces, Veazie, Fernald and Long, no. 14047, and bank of river, Bangor, July 2, 1905, O. W. Knight.

While it is not an extension of range into New Hampshire, the occurrence of *Clematis verticillaris* in Durham at the base of north-facing granite cliffs about one-half mile distant from the Oyster river and again within a mile of the University campus shows the diversity of flora that one may expect in the area.

¹ Jour. Arn. Arb. XI², 72, 1930.

² Op. cit., p. 94.

³ RHODORA XL, 274, 1938.

The Clematis was pointed out to me in May, 1941, by David Allen, a student in zoology at the University of New Hampshire. A seam of basalt in the granite may supply the basic elements with which one regularly associates the Clematis in most of New England.

Data concerning the more significant of the above mentioned collections are as follows. All are from Durham in Strafford County.

LILIUM SUPERBUM L. Margin of salt marsh at Jackson's Landing on the Oyster river, A. R. Hodgdon, H. Clapp, and F. Drumheller, no. 5093.

CLEMATIS VERTICILLARIS DC. Rich shaded slope, base of granitic cliffs near Oyster river, A. R. Hodgdon and David Allen, no. 3443.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS L. Bank of clay near mouth of Crommet creek at Adams Point, A. R. Hodgdon, no. 2879.

IVA FRUTESCENS L. var. ORARIA (Bartlett) Fernald and Griscom. By shore at Adams Point, Great Bay, A. R. Hodgdon, no. 2784.

Specimens of each of the above have been presented to the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. They are represented also in the University of New Hampshire herbarium.

I wish to thank Professor M. L. Fernald for supplying me with accurate range- and habitat-data of *Lilium superbum* and for calling my attention to the references mentioned in this article.

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HERNIARIA GLABRA, VAR. SUBCILATA IN NEW YORK.—In the autumn of 1942 a flowering specimen of an unrecognized illecebraceous adventive was collected by the writer in waste grounds in Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx Co., New York, in a locality removed from any cultivated site. About a month later ample material of the plant past anthesis was prepared for the herbarium, a few grams of the fruits having been carefully gathered from the soil beneath the plant-mats and inserted in a pocket; it was named by the contributor of this note and given to the New York Botanical Garden. On Sept. 5, 1943, the locality where the species had been discovered was revisited; the immigrant was found flourishing; and a flowering specimen, *Monachino*